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THE INTELLIGENCER.

WHEELING, AUGUST 8, 1899.

Persons leaving the city can have

the Intelligencer mailed to them at

any address, by ordering it at this

office, in person or by letter. Terms

10 cents per week. Address can be

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Telephone Ordinance To-night.

The long delayed National Telephone

Company franchise ordinance is ex-

pected to be brought before the city

council to-night, and it remains to be

seen what the outcome may be, whether

there has been a change of sentiment

or not since the postponement was

made; or whether the ordinance will be

so shaped to compel the applicant to

comply with the terms that are followed

by the Central District and Printing

Telegraph Company, now rendering

such excellent service, covering the field

perfectly and operating underground

wires.

The matter has been discussed before

so much that the public and the mem-

bers of council are very familiar with

all the objectionable features of the

ordinance, and the requirements which

have been demanded. There is no reason

to believe that there has been a

change of mind on the part of the pub-

lic. The opposition seems to be as

strong toward the ordinance as it was

at the beginning, and when the matter

was being debated some weeks since.

There is no more demand for an un-

equal competition than there was then.

There is no assurance that there is

better service to be offered than that

we now have, or that the convenience

to the public will be as good or better.

If the National has any better terms to

offer it has not so signified. The at-

tention of the business public will be

directed upon the council chambers to-

night, with a watchfulness that will

hold accountable those who do not

carefully consider every point involved.

Everybody concerned knows what the

points are. One of them is the matter

of underground wires, no increase of

wires and poles upon the business

streets being desired. Another is a

guarantee that the opposition of the

line will be for the convenience and

better facility of the patrons of the

telephones; that, even with cheaper

rates, they would not be required

to have both instruments in their places

of business for the mutual benefit of

themselves and all their customers who

use telephones. It is a matter too serious

to go through council without a

careful weighing of every consideration

for and against. Each councilman

must account to the public for the man-

ner in which he will vote.

Gold Legislation Assured.

Mr. Bryan and a few other of the free

silver advocates, as well as critics

among the radical currency reformers,

have regarded the Republican party as

being somewhat weak for next year,

on the ground that currency reform leg-

islation to establish firmly the gold stand-

ard, as pledged in the St. Louis plat-

form of 1896, has not yet been accom-

plished. They ignore completely the

adverse circumstances that prevailed

during the last Congress, and also the

fact that the new Congress is to meet

between now and next spring, at which

time definite action will be taken, the

obstruction in the senate having been

removed.

The Gold or National Democratic or-

ganization, which has been one of the

chief critics, has now withdrawn its ob-

jections, and looks with favor on the

coming Congress to meet in December.

Mr. H. H. Hanna, the chairman of the

Indianapolis monetary convention, in

an interview, expresses emphatic ap-

proval of the plan for currency legisla-

tion, which has been agreed upon by the

caucus committee of the house, and the

finance committee of the senate, and

declares that it furnishes assurances

that the bill which will be presented to

the new Congress will unqualifiedly

recognize gold as the fixed money

standard of the United States.

Mr. H. H. Hanna is in a position to

know what he is talking about, for the

Indiana financier was in consultation

with the senate finance committee dur-

ing the meeting held not long since at

Nauvassett Pier, and is conversant

concerning the prospect for financial

legislation. He speaks with authority,

though that is not generally known, for

it appears that he was invited to the

councils of the committee, and the fact

is surprising to some of the "trimmers,"

as they are called, who opposed some

particulars of the scheme of the India-

napolis convention. Their surprise and

opposition, however, are at an end, for

there cannot, at this day, be any fur-

ther equivocation and evasion.

The Chicago Times-Herald thinks, in

view of the approaching Congress, the

gold standard party—meaning the Re-

publicans and the Gold Democrats—

must take counsel from men who

stand, not for party reasons alone, but

for honest currency reform, and who

represent the highest and most intelli-

gent business interests.

It should be remembered, in discus-

sion of this question that the Republican

party, since it came into power, has

been prevented, up to recent date, by a

silver majority in the senate, from

keeping its pledge and redeeming its

promises in the St. Louis platform, to

give the gold standard the "validity

and vitality of the law."

Circumstances are now changed. It

was done by the vote of the people at

the polls last fall. We now have a

sound money majority in both branches

of Congress, and there is not at all

likely to be any obstruction. To begin

with, it is understood that the Presi-

dent's annual message will endorse the

plan, for it is in line with his standing

in other messages, and there is every

reason that a law will be enacted which

will be consistent with the pledge given

to the people in the money plank of

1896.

Those who are looking for permanent

legislation that will give confidence and

satisfaction to the great financial and

commercial interests of the country,

will not be disappointed. With this im-

portant legislation, and the settlement

of the questions growing out of the

war, which will cut off the thunder of

the anti-features affecting these points,

need have no fear that the opposition

will have the expected advantage.

Admiral Dewey in Europe.

The London Daily Mail's Naples cor-

respondent, who reports that Admiral

Dewey does not share the pessimistic

views of some Americans about the pos-

sibility of subjugating the Filipino in-

surgents, bases his statement in part,

on a direct utterance of the admiral.

He also quotes him as saying some-

thing very sensible and pointed. The

admiral declares: "I was given to un-

derstand that the American victories

over Spain had excited ill-feeling

against us in Europe, but, so far as I

am concerned, the receptions given me

could not have been more flattering. It

will give me pleasure to say this when I

return to America, and I shall be glad

to do what I can to dissipate any Amer-

ican prejudices against Europe excited

by criticisms on American civilization."

Incidentally with this news, are the

statements that, notwithstanding there

is a slight international friction be-

tween the United States and Italy, Ad-

miral Dewey's reception at Naples, the

chief city in Italy, was cordial and hos-

pitable, as he has been by all other

countries. At the banquet given in

honor of the admiral at the American

embassy, King Humbert, President Mc-

Kinley and Admiral Dewey were all

mentioned jointly in one toast, and

American and Italian flags were inter-

twined. At every point that the Olympia

has touched, from the departure

from Manila up to the present, this

same friendliness and courtesy has pre-

valled, confirming in every instance

what the admiral is quoted as saying

by the Naples correspondent of the

London Daily Mail.

Dreyfus' Trial Begun.

The re-trial of Captain Dreyfus,

which formally began yesterday at

Rennes promises to be of a most inter-

esting character and to possess many

dramatic features, judging from the

proceedings of the first day, and the

scene which presented all the features

that surround the closing act of a noted

tragedy. Dreyfus showed the firmness

which only a man purely conscious of

his own innocence can demonstrate,

and, on the other hand, the officers of

the court plainly manifested feelings of

nervousness.

The confidence seemed to be all on the

side of the soldier victim, and the lack

of it on the side of the sympathizers

with the conspiracy of which he has

been the notable victim. Undeveloped

history may be brought to light within

the next few days, and the attention of

the people of two continents will be

directed upon the details of the trial.

Two important announcements are

made concerning President McKinley,

one being that he has purchased the

McKinley cottage in Canton, which is

so endeared to both Mr. and Mrs. Mc-

Kinley, as being their first home where

they began house-keeping after mar-

riage, and by other memories, among

others the fact that it was the Mecca

of more than a million people during

the campaign of 1896, a very large num-

ber of them from West Virginia, espe-

cially from this community. This

means that the President intends to

continue to make Canton his home.

The other announcement is that the

President has accepted the invitation to

attend the autumn festival at Chicago,

in October, during which festivities he

will participate in the laying of the cor-

nerstone of the new and magnificent

government building to be constructed

in the windy city. He will also be the

guest at several banquets, and some

important speeches are expected from

him.

In booming Hon. Andrew Edmiston

for the Democratic nomination for gov-

ernor, the Mannington Advocate makes

a strong point when it declares, as an

evidence of his strength, that "it

wouldn't be so hard to beat Atkinson

now." Certainly not, for the Mannington

Advocate should know that the best

reason that Governor Atkinson would

not be hard to beat is, Governor At-

kinson cannot be a legitimate candidate

for governor again. The state constitu-

tion prohibits him from being a candi-

date for re-election to the term imme-

diately following the one he is serving.

Mr. Edmiston is a good man, but West

Virginia is a Republican state and the

Advocate doesn't know who will be the

Republican candidate to succeed Mr.

Atkinson and defeat the Democratic

candidate.

A Washington dispatch states that

Mr. Andrew Carnegie is still regarded

as a legal citizen of the United States,

regardless of his appointment to a ju-

dicial position in Great Britain. Ameri-

can officials declare that he could hold

any office in Great Britain, without los-

ing his rights as a citizen here, unless

he took an oath of allegiance, or de-

clared under oath his intention to re-

linquish his rights as an American. He

can do this as a private citizen, but

could not if he held public office in this

country, civil, military or naval. There

are many precedents of a similar na-

ture; even our naval and army officers

have served in foreign navies and arm-

ies, but always without renouncing alle-